TABLE OF CONTENTS
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION/REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AT OPERABLE UNIT 3

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
DOCUMENT CHANGE NOTICE (DCN)

This is a CONTROLLED DOCUMENT
EG&G ROCKY FLATS PLANT
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Procedure Number 21000-HSP-0003 SERD Page 1 of 2

Title	Date	DCN Number
Health and Safety Plan for RCRA Facility Investigation/ Remedial Investigation at Operable Unit 3, EG&G Rocky Flats	7-21-93 SERD	93.01 SERD

This is a RED Stamp

Expires 7-21-94 SERD Procedure Revision Required ☐ Yes X☐ No

Scope Limitation: ~~Addendum to the Health and Safety Plan for RFI/RI Investigation at~~ OU-3 ~~Project: Dust Resuspension Sampling Using a Portable Wind Tunnel~~ 7-13-93

Item Number	Page	Step or Paragraph	Changes (Use DCN CONTINUATION SHEET for additional space)
1	N/A	N/A	See attached Addendum.

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION REVIEW WAIVER
PER R.B. HOFFMAN, CLASSIFICATION OFFICE
JUNE 11, 1991

Justification (Reason for change - Provide numbers to reference corresponding items above.)

The Addendum has been reviewed by Occupational Safety, Industrial Hygiene, and Radiological Engineering. The Addendum is applicable only to activities conducted under the Dust Resuspension Study using the Portable Wind Tunnel. ~~All aspects of the plan not specifically related to the study are not applicable~~

THIS INFORMATION WAS NOT IN THE ORIGINAL H&S PLAN, BUT IS NEEDED. 7-13-93

Concurrence	Organization	Req.	Date	Concurrence	Organization	Req.	Date
	QAPM	X	7/15/93		User		6/25/93
	RE	X	6/25/93		ERHSO/FOM	X	6/25/93
	OS	X	7/12/93		EQS		~~6/25/93~~ 7-13-93
M.D. Schreckengast	IH	X	7-9-93				

Approval of Responsible Manager	Date	Is Posting required?	If Yes, by what date?	Date posted
	7/14/93	☒ Yes ☐ No	Upon Receipt	

856F0028.001

JUL 20 1993

ADDENDUM TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION/REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AT OPERABLE UNIT 3

DUST RESUSPENSION SAMPLING USING A PORTABLE WIND TUNNEL

A special wind tunnel study will be conducted as an in situ measure of particulate resuspension. The tunnel was developed to measure particle matter emissions from open waste piles. The method is an in-depth technique used to directly measure the emission rates of erodible materials. The basic technique is founded on guidance provided in Subsection 4.2.4-Portable Wind Tunnels (in depth technique)- of the Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series, Volume II, Estimates of Baseline Air Emissions at Superfund Sites, (EPA, 1990).

The instrument has an open-floored test section, which is placed directly over the surface to be measured. Air is drawn through the test section at controlled velocities simulating winds of various velocities. The air stream passes through a duct fitted with a sampling probe through which air is drawn isokinetically. The sampling train will be fitted with particulate sizing equipment. The velocity of the air flowing through the test section will vary from zero to approximately thirty-five miles per hour at the centerline of the tunnel. This equates to an equivalent windspeed of approximately zero to seventy miles per hour at ten meters from the ground.

The wind tunnel will be operated during daylight hours on the following areas: the shoreline of Great Western Reservoir, the shoreline of Standley Reservoir and the vegetated areas between the reservoirs. The wind tunnel will not produce any more dust than would be produced by normal winds. The study area at each sampling location is approximately one foot by ten feet, which is a very small area for resuspendable dust production.

The only potential hazard involved in this type of testing is the production of contaminated dust from the test section. Because of the minute amounts of material which will be resuspended, the hazard is minimal. Hazard elimination will be accomplished by having all personnel at the test site stand up wind of the outlet during testing. There is no radiation hazard expected from this testing, but all backup filters and cyclone catches will be checked with a Ludlum 12-1A for radiation by a qualified RPT. If significant levels of radiation are found, the RPT will decide upon an appropriate course of action.